

W. M. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,  
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

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obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

## COURT OF CLAIMS BILL.

This measure, which originated in the Senate, and for which the country is mainly indebted to Senator Brodhead, passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 148 yeas and 47 nays.

## THE KNOW-NOTHING IDEA OF STATE RIGHTS—ANALYSIS OF A KNOW-NOTHING CORRESPONDENCE.

A few days since we published a correspondence between the editor of the *American Organ* and the new Senator from Massachusetts, General Wilson. It was a remarkable correspondence. But for the gravity and vital importance of the subject, it would have been an amusing correspondence. It referred to the "rights of the States" and the rights of slaveholders. The correspondence was commenced by the editor of the *Organ*, who is evidently solicitous to hold up Senator Wilson and the Abolitionized Know-nothings of Massachusetts to the people of the South as sound State rights men. We shall endeavor to present an analysis of this correspondence.

The first question propounded by the editor of the *Organ* is as follows: (Italics our own.) "Referring you to my editorials for the last two weeks, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of the 20th of January, and the articles in the *Boston Bee*, which I have copied? In other words, do you or not recognize the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the States to regulate the question of slavery in their own mode within their State limits?"

The Senator's answer is— "I fully recognize the doctrine of State rights in its application to slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern."

The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation.

It is observable that Senator Wilson does not say one word about the editorial "comments" of the *Organ* on his "letter of the 20th of January," or "the articles in the *Boston Bee*." Nor is it to be wondered at, since the *Organ* and the *Bee* represented General Wilson as "a strict constructionist," which in Massachusetts is tantamount to political damnation.

But says the editor of the *Organ*, "do you or not recognize the doctrine of State rights so far as to permit (mark the delicate phraseology) the several States to regulate the question of slavery in their own mode within their State limits?"

The ready answer of the Senator is—"The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation."

This most satisfactory, strict construction, southern rights answer of the Massachusetts Senator is instantly published in the columns of the *Organ*, and he is held up to the country as "an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile."

Question second by the Editor of the *Organ*: "Do you, or not, entertain the opinion that Congress has power to interfere with slavery in the States?"

Answer of the Massachusetts Senator: "My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State laws."

We will here indulge in a few comments.

The object of this correspondence is plain. It is to make General Wilson appear a State rights man, so that the Know-nothings of the South may not disapprove of his election. Now, what is the true doctrine of State rights, as respects the institution of slavery? It is not that Congress has no manner of right to interfere with slavery in the States. That is but a part of the doctrine—its beginning. The doctrine of State rights not only prohibits Congress from legislating on, or interfering with, slavery in the States, but it prohibits Congressional interference with slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, in any place, or places, belonging to the United States.

Let the Editor of the *American Organ* write to Mr. Giddings and propound the questions he propounded to General Wilson, and he will, we doubt not, return the same answers. If the Editor of the *Organ* had desired the whole truth, he would have propounded other questions to the new Senator. We would respectfully inquire why, as he commenced questioning General Wilson on the subject of slavery, did he not go through the series of questions? Why did he not ask him if HE HOLDS THAT CONGRESS HAS POWER TO LEGISLATE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES—TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IF HE IS IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE NEBRASKA BILL?

Why did he not ask him if he made the remarks imputed to him, in which he endorsed "every word" of Mr. Burlingame's Abolition lecture, in which this creed was laid down? "If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer: 1st. repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d. repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d. abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th. abolish the Inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have as good a chance for promotion in the Navy as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia. He would have our foreign consuls take side with the noble Kossuth and against the Papal butcher Bedini. He would have judges who believed in a higher law, and an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!"

When we republished from the Boston Telegraph General Wilson's remarks, made immediately after the delivery of Mr. Burlingame's lecture, from which the above paragraph is taken, and in which remarks he endorsed "every word" of Mr. Burlingame's lecture—the *American Organ* said that his remarks were "unauthenticated." Now, here was a fine opportunity to ascertain whether Senator Wilson

made the remarks or not. The editor of the *Organ* wrote to Senator Wilson. He asked him many questions. He inquired about his "comments" on the Senator's "letter of the 20th of January" and "the articles in the *Boston Bee*"—but not one word did he say about Senator Wilson's full, complete and hearty endorsement of Burlingame's rank-rank Abolition lecture. Such is Know-nothing candor and fair dealing!

But we must proceed with the questions and answers.

The next question propounded by the editor of the *Organ*, to the Senator is:

"Do you or not recognize that 'higher law' doctrine, which permits you as a Senator to disregard the binding obligations of the Constitution?"

The answer is:

"Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

The plain English of this answer of the Know-nothing Senator is, that he is a "higher law" advocate. But that, as by his interpretation of the Constitution, he believes that Congress (we judge him by his endorsement of Mr. Burlingame's lecture) can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law, abolish the inter-State slave trade, exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, and "put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom"—that, as he thus believes, there is no occasion for the exercise of the "higher law."

Mr. Burlingame said in his lecture: "He would have judges who believed in a higher law and an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." Senator Wilson endorsed "every word" of this, and yet he is the man who is held up by the *American Organ* as a "State rights" "strict construction" man. Is comment necessary?

The last question of the editor of the *Organ* is—

"Does the American organization in Massachusetts embrace the question of slavery amongst those for the regulation of which that organization was formed?"

The answer is: "The American organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slavery amongst those for the regulation of which it was formed."

This question and answer, the most inoffensive of any in the series, is of itself sufficient to damn the whole Know-nothing organization in the South.

We would not use strong language; but was there ever a more glaring, a more senseless, and a more transparent attempt to impose upon the country? The whole thing proceeds upon the idea that Southern men are either fools or knaves; that they cannot understand when they are betrayed, or, understanding it, they consent.

In many respects the present Congress of the United States has been just and liberal. Many measures of importance to the great interests of our country have been passed. The Navy which we look upon as our great reliance in time of war, and our great commercial agent in time of peace, has already, to some extent, been the recipient of this justice and liberality. Yet the calendar of Congress contains another bill of immense importance to this branch of the service, and hence of great interest to the country. We are admonished daily of the rapidly approaching termination of the session. But seven days remain for the many important measures still pending before that body. Even in this brief space we would urge upon Congress the passage of the bill authorizing the construction and equipment of seven sloops of war.

We propose to offer briefly some reasons why an appropriation for this purpose should be made. The building of these ships has been strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, both in his last annual report and in his letter to the Committee of Naval Affairs of the House. The frames for the vessels are already in our navy yards, requiring only to be shaped into ships with the modern improvements, and put afloat. We look upon the construction of these vessels as eminently desirable. Our navy requires these smaller vessels, which, in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, the experience of other nations, and recent events in naval warfare, demonstrate to be of great value, and indeed, in numerous emergencies of superior advantage to vessels of a heavier draught. There can be no doubt that the ill-effects of Admiral Napier in the Baltic is, to a great extent, attributable to the bulky and unmanageable size of the vessels under his control. His success at Bomersund, and his failure to succeed before Cronstadt is due to the fact that in the first case his smaller vessels were brought to bear successfully, while in the latter they were not sufficient to attain any decisive advantage.

But not only are these vessels of light draught of immense effect in naval warfare—they are also of great importance in commercial affairs. The steam frigates, now in progress of construction, are, from their great size, inadequate to our southern commerce. We are told by Mr. Dobbin, in the letter to which we have alluded, that "they could not pass over the bars at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans." These, with the exceptions of Norfolk and Pensacola, form the only ports of any importance on our South Atlantic coast. The sloops, on the other hand, proposed to be constructed, drawing only seventeen feet of water, would be fully competent to enter unobstructed any of these ports, thus securing to the southern coast a fair proportion of our commerce. The advantage of a light draught will enable these steamers to preserve an inferior force in shallow waters, or when overpowered by numbers to escape with facility.

Another consideration, which will have great weight in the minds of many, and should in the minds of all, is the cheapness of these vessels. They can be built and put to sea at about half the expense required for the construction and equipment of the new steam frigates; the number of men required to man

them will be about half the complement of the frigates; and consequently they can be built, armed, equipped and put to sea for about half the expense and in about half the time.

We have never been the advocates of a rapid increase of the Navy. Congress should be governed on this subject by the necessity of the occasion, and thus secure the improvements which are always being made in construction and in navigation, while, at the same time, they ensure an economical and prudent expenditure of the funds under their control. But it will be readily seen, by reference to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, on this subject, that there is really no increase contemplated by this measure.

The chief of the Bureau of Construction has expressed the opinion that before these new sloops could be possibly built, a number of vessels equal to the increase will be dropped from the service as unseaworthy, and not justifying repairs. The Allegheny is already condemned, the Albany is lost, and many old and worn-out models are ignored and put aside by the modern improvements and progress in naval architecture. The failure therefore to build these sloops, will thus actually diminish and cripple the force of our navy, while their construction will only retain unimpaired the present small and inefficient naval force of the country.

We sincerely trust that Congress will not adjourn, without sanctioning an appropriation on just and equitable grounds. The navy is our bulwark against the aggressions of foreign powers. It can never, as other departments of our service, be turned against the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. It should therefore be fostered and strengthened—and the funds of a superabundant treasury should be applied to an object so truly worthy of our pride and care.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington's Anniversary in New York—The Know-nothings—The Dutch and Irish—Mayor Wood—Sebastopol—Prospects of the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1855.  
A bright day for the anniversary of PATER PATRI, and a mighty procession of K. N.'s and the O. U. A.'s are doing honor to the occasion as we write. The peculiar principles which they represent as coming from Washington, are: That America is for the Americans, and that the country is too full of Dutch and Irish to be comfortable. The Pope likewise is making too large a splurge, and must be taken down a peg or two. That "sweet Irish brogue, with the beautiful German accent," so much admired by the Whig candidate of 1852, is this day at 99 per cent. discount in the streets of New York. Irishmen are mum; Germans are dumb; the Order of United Americans and the Know-nothings have taken possession of the city. Their march down Broadway is like that of General Scott into "the Halls of the Montezumas," the newly imported Celts and Teutones filling the place of the astonished Mexican Leros in the back ground, dark scowling and savage to look at, but inoffensive as if upon compulsion.

Mayor Wood, active Mayor Wood, meantime, has had a discreet eye to the preservation of law and order. Every policeman is a regiment of twelve hundred of them distributed over the city—every policeman in his handsome uniform is provided with a bickory bludgeon, for the purpose of rapping and tapping, should a "scrimmage" arise between the outside "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" and the inside brethren of the Native lodges. And when you consider that there are 136,000 Irish in this city, and nearly all Catholic and all Democrats, you will not be surprised to learn that the ancient Whig party supplies the basis of this hostile Know-nothing combination that are out to-day, with here and there a faithless hard-shell, or a soft, who has failed in getting into the custom house. Should a row occur, it may be a serious affair, for the Know-nothings are on their high horse, and the Celts, with all their mock submission, are evidently like the Duke of Gloster, "eager for the fray." Lent opened yesterday; its reminiscences are full of Catholic inspirations, and fasting to Pat is pretty much like a full meal of roast beef and beer to John Bull, it makes him bellicose and dangerous to handle.

We think the precautions of Mayor Wood, however, and the terrorism of the O. U. A.'s will suffice for the peace of the day. At least we hope so. Spare us the novelty of turning the anniversary of Washington into a faction shindy of Doneybrook Fair. On the opening of the London Crystal Palace they had twenty thousand special constables out to keep down the Chartists. Mayor Wood's police force, this morning, reminds us of the fact. The result, we hope, will be the same—law and order, without either broken heads or bloody noses.

This brings us point blank to Sebastopol. It is impossible to mention broken heads and bloody noses without thinking of the horrid bloody work at Sebastopol. The news by a Baltic is not much, but is full of interest. As a host constructor tightens his convolutions around his victim, so are the Allies closing up their lines around the beleaguered city. Splendid defense that of Mentschikoff. He keeps up his sorties and his fire as if his men and ammunition, shells, and round-shot were inexhaustible. But the Allies are recovering their lost ground—they are getting in their supplies of all kinds and reinforcements—they are closing up their works, and their troops are clamorous for a dash into the town. The idea of March are near at hand.

Canrobert hesitates—not quite ready. Omar Pacha, in the rear of the Russians on the north, awaits at Eupatoria the balance of his army from the opposite sea-shore of Varna. When his forty-five thousand men are mustered, he is to move down to attack the Russians upon the north side of Sebastopol harbor, while the Allies storm into the town on the south side. Mentschikoff is aware of this proposed plan of assault. His policy is to cut off Omar Pacha. He can spare fifty thousand men to do it. He is said to have left the town, accordingly, for the open Crimea with a considerable force, supposed to be for Simpheropol, which would look as if he were marching off to avoid Omar Pacha; but the chances are that he will attack the brave Omar on his flank when least expected, and hem him to pieces if he catches him outside of Eupatoria. Either a bloody fight at that quarter, or a terrible attack upon the depot of the Allies, at Balaklava, will most probably occur before the storming of Sebastopol. One movement or the other, or both, are essential to the safety of Mentschikoff, and the first is entirely feasible, and very likely to happen.

Observe how stealthily this Russian war is creeping over the Continent. Let there be a failure of the Allies at Sebastopol and Austria goes over to Russia. Let Sebastopol be taken, and Austria and the whole of the Italian States side actively with the Allies. But, in any event, the probabilities are that Prussia will stick to the Czar, and Prussia, with her highly disciplined and most perfectly equipped army of half a million of men, may form a sufficient western frontier defense to encourage Nicholas to keep the field. Instead of peace, therefore, the clouds are thickening over Europe, threatening a general continental war, involving every State and principality and province, from the British islands to the Caucasus. The only present hope of peace lies in the fall of Sebastopol, and the longer that result is delayed the more important will it be when finally achieved. Louis Napoleon says, at all costs, it must be taken. How extraordinary that the peace of Europe, at this late day, should be broken up on a pitiful old woman's quarrel over the holy places at Jerusalem! How strange that the restoration of peace should hang upon the issues of this crusade in that barbaric Crimea, the ancient Crime Tartary, and upon this siege of Sebastopol, a place unknown to the civilized world twelve months ago! Talk of Peter the Hermit and the Crusades of the Dark Ages now, and our incredulity ceases. At that rascally affair of Navarino, in 1827, the combined English, French, and Russians, destroyed the naval and military power of Turkey; in 1854-55 the French and English are reduced to the necessity of aiding the Turk in regaining that of

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which they despoiled him at Navarino. An alliance with the Czar to put down one Napoleon, and an alliance with another Napoleon to put down the Czar.

Such is the balance of power in Europe—the only two consistent States among them being Russia and Turkey, and the most stupid of the whole set being that same self-conceited Great Britain. An alliance with Napoleon the Great would have saved her a thousand millions of debt, and the peace of Europe to this day. He wanted peace, but he was not of the regular family of royalty, and twenty-five years of bloodshed were occupied in chaining him to St. Helena. And now, England meekly bows to the "nephew of his uncle," and obeys his bidding. Such are the retributions of justice. Yes, sir, the world does move; and thick-headed John Bull is just beginning to appreciate the fact that her Bourbon Pitt was the greatest cause with which England was ever afflicted. Napoleon was right. The present French and English alliance was predicted at St. Helena, and it proposes the very work which he would have done for England forty years ago, had he consented—the curbing of the power of Russia. Palmerston has assumed the task of rectifying the blunders of Pitt.

Consols down, markets flat. Thank God, the winter is nearly over, for our hopes of the next six months appear, now wholly to depend upon our own resources of supply for ourselves and the beleaguered Western Europe. Peace would lift us up again, and we hope for peace, from the expulsion of the allies or the fall of Sebastopol. We have no other interest in the siege. The European balance of power is to us an atrocious mockery of right and justice, one way or the other. It is simply the spoliation of Turkey whichever party may win—the fight of a parcel of hungry dogs over a marrow bone, nothing more.

UNCLE SAM.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE BALTIMORE.

Reconstruction of the English Ministry.  
After twelve days' suspense, England has again a government. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon, were announced "sent for," and all failed to form an administration. Lord Palmerston at length undertook the mission, and presented the nation with the following cabinet, comprising all the members of the Aberdeen ministry, except the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, who retire, and with the addition of the Earl of Panmure as Minister of War.

Of the Cabinet.  
First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Chief Commissioner of Works, &c., Sir William Molesworth; Postmaster General, Right Hon. Viscount Caning; without office, Marquis of Lansdowne.

Secretaries of State.—Home, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Foreign, Earl of Clarendon; Colonies, Sir George Gray; War, Lord Panmure.

Not of the Cabinet.  
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Wiltshire; Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschell; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethel, Q. C.; Judge Advocate General, Rt. Hon. G. P. Villiers.

Ireland.  
Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans; Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. A. Brewster; Solicitor General, William Keble, esq.

The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster remains vacant.  
The proceedings in Parliament have been of an interesting cast. A long series of explanations on the part of various members of the old and new ministries had been necessary to set matters straight between themselves and the public. We omit these personal justifications as of no importance to American readers. The explanations made to the country by the parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest. Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, that, though he might have been justified in attempting to form a government entirely of the conservative party, he could not have brought together a strong administration as the exigencies of the war required. He said that all parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest. Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, that, though he might have been justified in attempting to form a government entirely of the conservative party, he could not have brought together a strong administration as the exigencies of the war required. He said that all parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest.

Changes in the French Ministry.—The Marquis de Dandowne also explained the course he had taken during his attempts to construct an administration, and hoped that the new government would obtain that support from all parties which was necessary for the efficient conduct of the war. Lord Palmerston expressed to the lords the earnestness with which he would endeavor to discharge the office of Minister of war.

Lord Palmerston sent word (by Sir George Gray) to the House of Commons that he was charged to construct a cabinet, and begged that Parliament would adjourn for a week.

The other business in Parliament had mostly relation to the war. The Commons voted the sum of £1,615,000 for extra military expenditure, and £1,200,000 on account of ordnance estimates.

Sir Charles Napier and the Admiralty.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked whether Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been censured and dismissed from his command, and whether his instructions had fettered his operations against the enemy.

Admiral Berkeley replied that he regretted that an old and gallant friend should have acted so indirectly as Sir Charles Napier had done to have done in his speech at the Mansion House. It was, however, his duty to inform the House that Admiral Napier had not been censured; had not been dismissed from his command; had not been good to attack any fortress; had not been restricted in any way from attacking those fortresses if he had thought proper, but that he was informed by the Admiralty that the country expected he should perform everything he could with the fleet. He (Berkeley) again regretted Napier's indiscretion; it was a bad example to his

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Ireland.  
Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans; Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Rt. Hon. A. Brewster; Solicitor General, William Keble, esq.

The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster remains vacant.  
The proceedings in Parliament have been of an interesting cast. A long series of explanations on the part of various members of the old and new ministries had been necessary to set matters straight between themselves and the public. We omit these personal justifications as of no importance to American readers. The explanations made to the country by the parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest. Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, that, though he might have been justified in attempting to form a government entirely of the conservative party, he could not have brought together a strong administration as the exigencies of the war required. He said that all parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest. Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, that, though he might have been justified in attempting to form a government entirely of the conservative party, he could not have brought together a strong administration as the exigencies of the war required. He said that all parties to whom was confided the task of forming an administration are of more interest.

Changes in the French Ministry.—The Marquis de Dandowne also explained the course he had taken during his attempts to construct an administration, and hoped that the new government would obtain that support from all parties which was necessary for the efficient conduct of the war. Lord Palmerston expressed to the lords the earnestness with which he would endeavor to discharge the office of Minister of war.

Lord Palmerston sent word (by Sir George Gray) to the House of Commons that he was charged to construct a cabinet, and begged that Parliament would adjourn for a week.

The other business in Parliament had mostly relation to the war. The Commons voted the sum of £1,615,000 for extra military expenditure, and £1,200,000 on account of ordnance estimates.

Sir Charles Napier and the Admiralty.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked whether Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been censured and dismissed from his command, and whether his instructions had fettered his operations against the enemy.

Admiral Berkeley replied that he regretted that an old and gallant friend should have acted so indirectly as Sir Charles Napier had done to have done in his speech at the Mansion House. It was, however, his duty to inform the House that Admiral Napier had not been censured; had not been dismissed from his command; had not been good to attack any fortress; had not been restricted in any way from attacking those fortresses if he had thought proper, but that he was informed by the Admiralty that the country expected he should perform everything he could with the fleet. He (Berkeley) again regretted Napier's indiscretion; it was a bad example to his

## Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE BALTIMORE.

Reconstruction of the English Ministry.  
After twelve days' suspense, England has again a government. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon, were announced "sent for," and all failed to form an administration. Lord Palmerston at length undertook the mission, and presented the nation with the following cabinet, comprising all the members of the Aberdeen ministry, except the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell, who retire, and with the addition of the Earl of Panmure as Minister of War.

Of the Cabinet.  
First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville; Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Chief Commissioner of Works, &c., Sir William Molesworth; Postmaster General, Right Hon. Viscount Caning; without office, Marquis of Lansdowne.

Secretaries of State.—Home, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Foreign, Earl of Clarendon; Colonies, Sir George Gray; War, Lord Panmure.

Not of the Cabinet.  
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Wiltshire; Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschell; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethel, Q. C.; Judge Advocate General, Rt. Hon. G. P. Villiers.

Ireland.  
Lord Lieutenant, Earl